

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 7, line 22, and ending at page 9, line 2 with the following amended paragraph.

--Turning to Fig. 4, a control 402 having a slider bar 404 and an adjustment slot 406 is shown, in a view 424, prior to the user making a change thereto. The user actively designates the control 402 in a view 408, by both placing a cursor 412 on the control as shown, and pressing a button on the mouse. At this point, a preview window 422 pops up as shown. In a view 410, the user is seen to have adjusted the slider 404 by an amount 414 to the right of its original position as shown in the view 424. Considering the preview window in the view 410, it is seen that the discs which were displayed in the initial preview window in the view 408 have increased in size, this increase reflecting the adjustment 414 which the user has made in the position of the slider control. In a view 416, the user makes a further adjustment 418 in the same direction as the previous adjustment 414, and consequently the size of the discs shown in the preview window are seen to have expanded yet further. When, in a view 420, the user releases the mouse button, with the slider in the position as shown by the location of the cursor in the view 416, the preview window disappears, the change in scale depicted in the preview window between the views 408 and 416 now having been effected. It is noted, that although the aforementioned description has been provided in terms of discs in the preview window, the actual corresponding scale change is to be effected in relation to a displayed objects, or objects which the user had previously selected prior to operating the control 402. Thus, for

example, if the user has been working on a word processing document, and has selected an area of text which, it is desired, to increase in scale, then selection of the desired text had taken place prior to the description relating to Fig. 4. Although the prior description relates to a previous selection of text by a user, in fact such a previous selection is not necessary in order to use the preview function. Instead, for example, selection or even creation of text may be performed after the preview. The user may use the preview functionality in a number of different ways. In a first arrangement, the user can first select an object displayed on the GUI, and can then perform the preview in regard to a particular control. After having completed the preview operation, the user can then apply the control, as adjusted during the preview operation, to the selected object. In a second arrangement, the user can first select an object from the GUI. The user can then use the preview function in relation to a number of consecutive controls, adjusting each control during the course of the preview operation. Having successively previewed a series of such controls, the user can then apply the entire set of previewed controls, as adjusted, to the selected object by activating an "apply" control. In a third arrangement, the user can preview a sequence of controls as described in relation to the second arrangement, and having completed all the preview operations in regard to the various controls, can then select an object displayed on the GUI, and apply the entire set of controls, as adjusted, to that selected object. Alternately in a fourth arrangement, the user can conduct a series of preview operations for different controls as described in the previous arrangements, and can then firstly construct and display an object on the GUI, and then apply the set of controls, as adjusted which have been previewed.--

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 9, line 23, and ending at page 10, line 6 with the following amended paragraph.

--Turning to Fig. 5, a control 500 having a slider bar 502 and an adjustment slot 504 is shown in view 530. Fig. 5 shows a preview of a relative size of a symbolic representation as an associated control is adjusted, and also shows a present size as a baseline. Accordingly, in a view 506, a preview window 532 shows three discs, eg. 520, whose present size is consistent with a position of a slide control indicated by a position of a cursor 518. When the slider, in view 508, is moved, as depicted by a pair of arrows 510, the preview window displays both an original disc size in black 520, and an increase in size consistent with the adjustment 510, this being depicted by a grey annular ring 522. Yet a further adjustment in a view 512, depicted by an arrow pair 514, results in a further change to the preview window, which now shows an original disc size 520, and an even larger annular growth in disc size 526. When, in a view 516, the user releases the mouse button, the preview window disappears, and the size of the actual object being manipulated has been correspondingly changed from an original size corresponding to a disc size 520, to an expanded size corresponding to a disc size 526.--

Please replace the paragraph at page 19, lines 3-16, with the following amended paragraph.

--Figs 11A and 11B depict a graphical user interface 1300 for the coupled frequency and waveform controls described in relation to Fig.10 in which the user wishes to preview a triangular waveform with varying frequency.[[.]] Fig.11A shows a frequency

control 1304 in the form of a logarithmic slider 1316 which is adjustable along a range-slot 1306. A position of the slider 1316 is reflected in a frequency window 1302 which displays an associated frequency value "200". Below the frequency control 1304 is a waveform selector-type control 1308 for selecting one of four possible wave form options. The available waveforms are, commencing from an upper-most wave form 1322, a square wave, a triangle wave, a saw tooth wave, and a reverse saw tooth wave. Fig.11A show that a triangle wave has been selected, this being indicated by a solid black circle in the center of a selector ring 1310. The frequency control 1304 and the waveform control 1308 are coupled as previously described in relation to Fig.10, and accordingly an associated pop-up preview display 1213 depicts a triangular wave form 1314 with a frequency of "200".--